

SAN DIEGO REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

October 10, 2001

PART A

SAN DIEGO REGION STAFF ACTIVITIES *(Staff Contact)*

1. Personnel Report *(DiAnne Broussard)*

Recruitment

We are planning to conduct interviews for an Office Assistant/Office Technician during the week of October 15. We are continuing to recruit for two Senior Water Resource Control Engineers (or senior Environmental Scientists) to supervise the Pollutant Load Reduction Program Unit and the Compliance Assurance Unit. We are also recruiting for a Water Resource Control Engineer in the Watershed Protection Northern Region Unit.

Employee Separations

Jane Ledford resigned from her position in the Watershed Protection Southern Region Unit to accept a position with Rick Engineering.

2. Student Intern Program *(DiAnne Broussard)*

We lost three more student assistants in September. Jesus Calleros resigned to return to school full time. Paul Lemons accepted a full time job. Jay Pennington moved out of the area. We are recruiting for several student intern positions. Vacancy announcements are posted on Region 9's website. We are also advertising at all of the local colleges and universities.

3. Visitors to the Office *(DiAnne Broussard)*

During the month of September 2001, we received 163 visitors to the Regional Board office. A total of 1791 persons have visited the Regional Board office so far this year. The total number of visitors to the office reached 2,354 for the entire year in 2000.

4. New Regional Board Office *(Michael McCann)*

On Oct. 1 staff reported to work at the new office facility on Sky Park Court. The relocation of staff equipment on the weekend of Sept. 28 went smoothly. A team of staff worked long hours on the weekend to ensure that staff reporting on Monday, Oct. 1 had fully outfitted modular furniture and full service of the telephones, computers, and the Local Area Network.

5. Remediation of Contaminated Sediments Course *(Tom Alo)*

Tom Alo and Alan Monji, staff in the Water Quality Standards unit, attended a contaminated sediment course from September 18-20 in Berkeley, California. The course was sponsored by the University of Wisconsin – Madison and was entitled “*Understanding Contaminated Harbor and River Sediment – Remediation.*” The course

outline included presentations on available and emerging sediment remediation approaches, factors affecting the selection of approaches, cost effectiveness and implementation, confined disposal facilities, materials handling, and regulatory, logistical, and technical challenges of sediment remediation.

6. Forum & Symposium on MTBE and Other Oxygenates, San Diego County, Dept. of Environmental Health Site Assessment and Mitigation Division (*Barry S. Pulver*)

On September 25, 2001, Barry Pulver of the Tank Site Mitigation and Cleanup (TSMC) Unit gave a presentation at the Third Annual SAM Forum & Symposium on MTBE and Other Oxygenates. The presentation detailed the oversight role that the TSMC Unit is using to address MTBE-contaminated groundwater in the Temecula Valley area, as well as our efforts in working with the City of Temecula to develop a groundwater protection plan. The 150 people attending the symposium included state and local regulators, representatives from major oil companies, independent tank owners and operators, and consultants.

PART B

SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL WATER QUALITY ISSUES

1. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO) and Other Sewage Overflows (*Victor Vasquez, Adam Laputz, Chiara Clemente, David Hanson, Bryan Ott*)

In September 2001 there were 31 sanitary sewer overflows from public sewage collection systems reported to the Regional Board office; 17 of these spills reached surface waters or storm drains, and two resulted in closure of recreational waters. Of the total number of overflows from public systems, seven were 1,000-gallons or more. An additional 21 sewage overflows from private property were also reported in September; three were 1,000 gallons or more. Nine of the private property overflows reached surface waters or storm drains, but none resulted in recreational waters closure. Regional Board staff has updated the sewer overflow statistics for each sewer agency by fiscal year since FY 1998-99 in the attached table entitled, "Sanitary Sewer Overflow Statistics."

Several Notices of Violation and/or Requests for Technical Information (NOV-RTI) are pending issuance for significant sanitary sewer overflows that occurred since July. In addition a NOV-RTI was issued for the following treatment plant spill:

City of Escondido

On September 14, 2001 the City of Escondido reported a 9,000-gallon overflow of centrifuge supernatant that occurred from the Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility (HARRF). The cause of the overflow was attributed to a backed up centrate line from the solids dewatering centrifuge unit. The centrate line recycles supernatant from the centrifuge unit back to the plant headworks. The overflow from the centrate line and the plant site resulted in a discharge to Escondido Creek, tributary to San Elijo Lagoon and the Pacific Ocean, and the posting of the affected waters along Escondido Creek to prevent public contact.

2. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Activities Update *(Alan Monji)*

TMDL Overview

In accordance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the state must identify waterbodies that are not meeting water quality standards based on available pollution controls. The CWA also requires states to establish a priority ranking for waters on the 303(d) list of impaired waters and establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for such waters.

A TMDL is an action plan for reducing and allocating the loads of a specific pollutant to an impaired water body. TMDLs are developed for the purpose of ensuring that water quality standards are attained and beneficial uses restored. Specifically, a TMDL is (1) a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards (i.e., it is a waterbody's total assimilative capacity) and; (2) it is an allocation of that maximum amount amongst all of the contributing point and non-point sources of the pollutants within a watershed (i.e., it is the sum of the allowable loads from all sources). TMDLs are both waterbody and pollutant specific. The TMDL process provides stringent water quality-based controls when technology based controls prove to be inadequate to achieve water quality standards.

The first six tasks in the "development phase" of a TMDL include preparation of the Problem Statement, Numeric Target, Source Analysis, Linkage Analysis, Load Allocations and Wasteload Allocations, and Margin of Safety. Together these elements comprise what is commonly known as a "Technical TMDL". Other considerations in TMDL development include seasonal variations and critical conditions.

- Problem Statement: Describes the water quality standards(s) which are being exceeded, the resulting beneficial use(s) which are impaired, and the nature of the impairment.
- Numeric Targets: Specific quantitative goals, conditions, or endpoints for the water body which equate to attainment of water quality standards and protection of beneficial uses (i.e., numeric targets describe the future desired condition(s) for the waterbody.) Where the applicable water quality standards are expressed in numeric terms, the numeric targets are typically set equal to the numeric water quality standards. Where the water quality standards are expressed in narrative terms, the numeric targets are a "quantitative interpretation" of the narrative standard. Numeric targets are often based on endpoints other than strict avoidance of exceedances. For example a numeric target can describe a required reduction of pollutant loads or a required restoration of a particular habitat condition in quantitative terms. The essential prerequisite for all numeric targets is that they ultimately result in attainment of water quality standards. Numeric targets are not directly enforceable but are used to assess progress towards attainment of standards.

- Source Analysis: Describes all known point, non-point, and background sources of pollutants in the watershed that are contributing to the exceedance of standards and beneficial use impairment (i.e., it is an estimate of the total amount of pollutants entering the receiving water). The source analysis describes the location, magnitude and timing of each pollutant source and provides the key basis for determining the level of pollutant reduction needed to meet water quality standards and the allowable total maximum daily load.
- Linkage Analysis: Describes how the actions to be taken will result in attainment of the relevant water quality standard(s). Specifically, the linkage analysis describes the relationship between the numeric targets and the pollutants by determining the waterbody's total assimilative capacity or loading capacity for the pollutant(s). The linkage analysis represents the critical quantitative link between the TMDL and the attainment of water quality standards.
- Load and Wasteload Allocations: The load allocation (LA) is the portion of the total maximum daily load allocated collectively to the non-point sources and the natural background sources of the pollutant(s) of concern. The wasteload allocation (WLA) is the portion of the total maximum daily load allocated collectively to the point sources of the pollutant(s) of concern. WLAs can be included in NPDES permits as numeric effluent limitations.
- Margin of Safety: Accounts for the uncertainty in our understanding of the relationship between the pollutant loads and the resulting quality of the receiving waterbody. A Margin of Safety (MOS) must be incorporated into the TMDL for each pollutant and may be explicit (e.g., a specific allocation assigned to the MOS) and/or implicit (e.g., use of conservative assumptions in analysis).

In quantitative terms, a TMDL can be defined as follows:

$$\text{TMDL} = \text{WLA} + \text{LA} + \text{MOS}$$

When the development phase is near completion, the "Implementation Planning" phase begins. The Implementation Plan describes best management practices, point source controls or other actions necessary to implement the TMDL. The Plan describes how and when necessary controls / restoration actions will be accomplished, and who is responsible for implementation. Developing a Monitoring Strategy is also part of Implementation Planning. The Monitoring Strategy specifies the monitoring activities needed to assess the effectiveness of the TMDL and includes a schedule for reviewing and (if necessary) revising the TMDL and associated implementation elements. Stakeholder participation is an essential part of TMDL development and implementation. The draft technical TMDL, Implementation Plan, Monitoring Strategy, and proposed Basin Plan Amendment are subject to independent scientific peer review. Upon responding to peer review comments and making appropriate revisions, the formal public review process begins. This process will culminate in a formal public hearing in which

the Regional Board will consider adoption of the Basin Plan Amendment. Incorporation of the regulatory provisions of the TMDL into the Basin Plan is the mechanism that makes the TMDL enforceable and ensures its implementation.

Upon adoption by the Regional Board, the TMDL is subject to approval by the State Board, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and USEPA. Only upon approval by USEPA is the TMDL effective. The final phase, "Implementation" by the responsible parties is overseen by the Regional Board.

Additional TMDL information and guidance documents can be found on the World Wide Web. Some useful web sites are listed below. www.EPA.gov/OWOW/tmdl/decisions; www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb9/TMDL/tmdl; www.swrcb.ca.gov/quality.

General Progress on TMDL Projects

Currently, there are seven TMDLs in progress. Two of the seven, Chollas Creek – Diazinon and Rainbow Creek – Nutrients, will be presented to the Regional Board for consideration of adoption this fiscal year.

Chollas Creek - Diazinon *(Linda Parady and Joan Brackin)*

The draft technical TMDL has been formally peer reviewed and staff has responded to all peer reviewer comments. Where appropriate, changes were made to the draft technical TMDL to accommodate reviewer concerns. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan has been completed and the entire package is currently undergoing internal management review. Staff also plans to resubmit the revised TMDL package to USEPA and the State Board for informal review. The final two components of the Chollas Creek TMDL, Economic Consideration and Basin Plan Amendment, are presently being written and expected to be complete by late September 2001.

Rainbow Creek - Nutrients *(Lisa Brown and Kyle Olewnik)*

The technical TMDL, Implementation Plan, Monitoring Strategy, and the draft amendment language will be submitted to the three scientific peer reviewers once management review has been completed. The formal scientific peer review is expected to be completed 30 days from the reviewer's receipt of the TMDL package. The entire package will also be resubmitted to USEPA and the State Board for informal review.

Staff is currently preparing economic considerations and evaluating environmental impacts (CEQA checklist), which will be included in the final TMDL staff report.

Chollas Creek - Metals *(Kyle Olewnik and Lisa Brown)*

The draft Problem Statement, Numeric Targets, and Source Analysis have been submitted to USEPA for review, and these draft documents are posted on the Regional Board web site. So far, USEPA has only minor comments on these drafts. The Industrial Environmental Association (IEA) has also provided comments on these drafts.

The drafts of the Load Allocations, Linkage Analysis, and Margin of Safety are complete and have been reviewed by Regional Board staff. However, these drafts are under revision since new data were collected in Chollas Creek after the original drafts were completed, and the data may alter load allocations and source estimates. These revisions will be made as soon as possible so that the drafts can be forwarded to USEPA for review. The Chollas Creek draft revisions are on hold while staff responsible for this TMDL first focuses attention on completing the Rainbow Creek TMDL. The drafts should be revised by November 2001.

Shelter Island Yacht Basin - Dissolved Copper *(Lesley Dobalian and Christina Arias)*

The draft technical TMDL was sent to USEPA for review. Some minor comments were received, which have been incorporated into the TMDL. The draft technical TMDL is complete and is posted on the Regional Board web site. Staff is currently in the process of writing the Implementation and Monitoring Plan.

San Diego Bay / Near Chollas Creek – Contaminated Sediment *(Alan Monji and Tom Alo)*

The mouth of Chollas Creek is one of the five designated hotspots in San Diego Bay identified by the Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program (BPTCP). Work has begun on the draft Problem Statement and Numeric Targets for Near Chollas Creek TMDL. Currently, background information and site assessment reports for San Diego Bay are under review. Rough draft versions of the Problem Statement and Numeric Targets have been submitted to selected in-house staff for review and comment.

At a meeting held on June 5, 2001 with representatives from U.S. Navy, Port of San Diego, City of San Diego, Southern California Coastal Waters Research Project (SCCWRP), and the Regional Board staff, consensus was reached on the final draft work plan for the mouth of Chollas Creek and Seventh Street channel. The work plan was presented to the public at the Sediment Remediation Workshop on August 3, 2001.

Sampling activities for the mouth and channel of Chollas Creek occurred on July 17-18, 2001. Sediment samples were collected for toxicity testing, bioaccumulation testing, sediment chemistry, and benthic community studies. The toxicity testing portion has been completed by SCCWRP. Data analysis and draft report is in progress. Work continues on the bioaccumulation tests, sediment chemistry, and benthic community analysis.

San Diego Bay / Seventh Street Channel – Contaminated Sediment *(Tom Alo and Alan Monji)*

The mouth of Paleta Creek/Seventh Street Channel is one of the five designated hotspots in San Diego Bay identified by the BPTCP. Work has begun on the draft Problem Statement and Numeric Targets for Seventh Street Channel TMDL. Currently, background information and site assessment reports for San Diego Bay are under review.

Rough draft versions of the Problem Statement and Numeric Targets have been submitted to selected in-house staff for review and comment.

At a meeting held on June 5, 2001 with representatives from U.S. Navy, Port of San Diego, City of San Diego, SCCWRP, and the Regional Board, consensus was reached on the final draft work plan for the mouth of Chollas Creek and Seventh Street channel. The work plan was presented to the public at the Sediment Remediation Workshop on August 3, 2001.

Sampling activities for the Seventh Street Channel/Paleta Creek hotspot area occurred on August 27-28, 2001. Sediment samples were collected for toxicity testing, bioaccumulation testing, sediment chemistry, and benthic community studies.

Mission Bay – Coliform (*Joan Brackin and Linda Pardy*)

A partial retrospective analysis of local newspaper reporting on the activities surrounding Mission Bay was performed as part of the development of the Mission Bay TMDL Problem Statement. Articles from the *Union Tribune* were reviewed, starting from 1946, to determine the public perspective as the Mission Bay Aquatic Park was developed. There was a predominant positive attitude towards the development of the Mission Bay Aquatic Park from 1946 up until the mid-1980's. In the last fifteen years, however, there has been a complete turnaround in public opinion and Mission Bay Aquatic Park is now perceived as both polluted and corrupted by development.

The State Board recently passed Resolution No. 2001-094, which awarded the Regional Board \$976,290 from the Cleanup and Abatement Account for the cleanup and abatement of bacterial contamination in Mission Bay. Approximately \$150,000 of this funding will be used to determine the impact of human versus non-human sources of bacteria in Mission Bay. Several molecular biology methodologies are currently available to identify bacterial contamination as either originating from human waste or originating from dogs, cats, birds and other non-human sources. However, these methods have not gone through a proper QA/QC evaluation. An inter-laboratory calibration is currently being designed by the SCCWRP for the purpose of testing the bacterial source identification methods and determining which methods produce the most reliable results. Research teams from various in-state and out-of-state universities will be asked to participate in the inter-laboratory calibration study. Those research teams that consistently demonstrate their ability to use bacterial source identification methods for delineating human and non-human sources of bacteria will be available to perform source identification studies on bacterial contaminated water bodies. The inter-laboratory calibration is expected to start by December 1, 2001, and be completed by March 1, 2002. Approximately \$50,000 will be used from the money provided by the Cleanup and Abatement Account to support the inter-laboratory calibration study.

3. Tijuana River Trash Discharge from Mexico (*Claudia Villacorta*)

Last month, Regional Board staff met with staff members of the City of San Diego and the Integrated Waste Management Board to discuss alternatives for addressing trash in the

Tijuana River and the Tijuana River Valley. Several alternatives were discussed including the development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the states of California and Baja California and the cities of Tijuana and San Diego to jointly address trash in the Tijuana River, use of State Water Board Cleanup and Abatement funds to assist the City of Tijuana with trash cleanup efforts, and use of Cal State Fullerton graduate students to determine the extent of the catchment basin and potential sources of the trash (i.e. Industrial vs. Residential). Once the new Mexican administration is in place, state and local agencies will begin discussions with the appropriate Mexican agencies to develop short and long-term solutions and identify funding needs/sources. In the meantime, the City of San Diego will request emergency funds from the Cleanup and Abatement Account to cleanup a portion of the trash before it flows down the river during this year's first flush. If the emergency funds request is approved, the City of Tijuana has agreed to work with City of San Diego staff to implement this one-time cleanup project.

4. Industrial Storm Water Inspections (*John Phillips*)

There are approximately 650 – 700 industries regulated under the statewide General Industrial Storm Water Permit, Order No. 97-03-DWQ within the jurisdiction of the San Diego Regional Board. Many of these industries contribute to urban runoff and related pollution problems. The USEPA has provided funds to the State to be used to increase the number of industrial storm water inspections conducted in southern California.

USEPA has provided 1.4 million dollars to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for industrial storm water inspections and municipal storm water program audits for fiscal year 2001-2001. The USEPA funds pay a USEPA contractor, Tetra Tech, to conduct storm water inspections and municipal storm water audits on behalf of three southern California Regional Boards: Region 4, Los Angeles; Region 8, Santa Ana; and Region 9, San Diego. A total of 1.4 million dollars has been distributed between the three regions, 50% to Region 4, 35% to Region 8 and 15% to Region 9 (\$210,000.00).

Tetra Tech met with Region 9 staff on several occasions in September preparing for inspections that took place during September 24 through October 5, 2001. It is projected that by June 2002, 200 to 250 inspections and up to three audits will be conducted by Tetra Tech in our Region. The increased presence of storm water inspectors is expected to result in better compliance by the dischargers and, if necessary, more enforcement by Regional Board staff.

5. 2001 Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership Award (*John Robertus*)

Attached (B-5) is a letter nominating the County of San Diego Project Clean Water for a 2001 Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership Award. Project Clean Water has demonstrated exceptional leadership and has built public-private partnerships that will make notable contributions to conserve precious resources and to protect and enhance our environment.

6. Follow-up Meeting to August 3 Public Workshop on Sediment Remediation Projects in San Diego Bay (*Tom Alo*)

Staff scheduled a meeting on September 11, 2001 with the San Diego Bay Council, NASSCO, Southwest Marine, Exponent (consultant for the shipyards), the U.S. Navy and the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) to discuss the comments received following the August 3 public workshop. The August 3 workshop focused on current sediment investigation and cleanup projects in San Diego Bay. Due to the events that occurred on September 11 the meeting was rescheduled to October 12, 2001. The meeting will be held at the Metropolitan Wastewater Department Auditorium located at 9192 Topaz Way, San Diego, California. The objectives of the meeting are to:

- Provide a forum to discuss the comments received from the San Diego Bay Council on the shipyards' workplan and also the response to comments from Exponent.
- Address issues raised on the shipyards' workplan that are applicable to the sampling and analysis plan for the mouth of Chollas Creek and 7th Street Channel developed by the U.S. Navy and SCCWRP. The shipyard's workplan and the U.S. Navy/SCCWRP sampling and analysis plan were developed in accordance with the guidelines developed by staff entitled "*Guidelines for Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediment in San Diego Bay at NASSCO and Southwest Marine Shipyards*" dated June 1, 2001. In general, the assessment and remediation strategy proposed in each study has similar characteristics.
- Obtain consensus from the group regarding decisions to amend the assessment and remediation strategy proposed in the shipyards' workplan.

7. Landfill Status

Gregory Canyon Landfill *(Carol Tamaki and John Odermatt)*

On August 10, 2001 the Regional Board issued written comments on the Joint Technical Document (JTD) received in July 2001. On September 26, 2001 the Regional Board staff met with the consultant to Gregory Canyon Limited and the County of San Diego Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) to discuss revisions to the Joint Technical Document (JTD). The consultant indicated that a number of revisions would be made to the document, including: additional groundwater monitoring wells to enhance leak detection capability, enhancement of the storm water conveyance system, clarification of supporting hydrogeological and geotechnical information, and addition of a double composite liner system to the revised landfill design. In approximately one month, the Regional Board staff anticipates the consultant will provide a draft JTD for informal technical review and further discussion. The consultant is currently working with the County of San Diego to include additional landfill design elements into amendments to the CEQA documents. The County of San Diego is continuing their efforts to complete the CEQA process at this time. The staff will continue update the Regional Board in future Executive Officer Reports.

San Marcos Landfill *(Carol Tamaki and John Odermatt)*

On September 13, 2001 the Regional Board staff met with the County of San Diego to discuss their proposed schedule for final closure of the San Marcos Landfill, in

compliance with state requirements found in Title 27 CCR. The discussion served to clarify the County's proposed timeline for the closure of San Marcos Landfill. The County informed Regional Board staff they would be proposing construction of an alternative to the prescriptive final cover design required by Title 27 CCR. Regional Board staff took the opportunity to discuss our experiences with various technical and regulatory issues associated with the final approval of an alternative to the prescriptive cover design under Title 27 CCR. The County was informed that the Regional Board staff will prepare an addendum to Cease and Desist Order No. 98-39 to formalize: a.) a schedule for formal closure of the San Marcos Landfill in accordance with requirements of Title 27; b.) maintenance requirements for the existing intermediate landfill cover required by Order 98-39 and c.) a schedule for submitting progress reports on closure of the landfill. Regional Board staff anticipates placing addendum no. 1 to CDO 98-39 for consideration and approval by the Regional Board during the December 12, 2001 meeting. The staff will continue update the Regional Board in future Executive Officer Reports.

City of San Diego Burn-ash Sites (*Craig Carlisle and John Odermatt*)

38th and Quince: On August 16, 2001 Regional Board staff met with City of San Diego and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to discuss waste management issues for the remediation of burn-ash at 38th and Quince Street. Currently, the area contains a residential community. The City of San Diego estimates approximately 5,000 cubic yards of wastes will be generated by the remediation project. The wastes are derived from the past burning of municipal solid wastes. Under requirements of Title 22 CCR, burn-ash wastes may be classified as hazardous wastes due to elevated concentrations of heavy metals (e.g., lead). The City of San Diego has applied to DTSC for a variance from management of that material as hazardous waste under Title 22 CCR. That application is under consideration by DTSC. The City of San Diego has requested that wastes ("burn-ash") that qualify for a variance from disposal requirements under Title 22 (issued by DTSC) be disposed of at the West Miramar Landfill. The City of San Diego has indicated they are proceeding to finalize a cost recovery agreement with DTSC before DTSC will process their application for a variance from waste disposal requirements of 22 CCR. The Regional Board staff continuing to coordinate with the City of San Diego on waste management issues for the site. Under current statutory requirements, the Regional Board would have to approve an amendment to the existing waste discharge requirements (WDRs) before the City of San Diego can dispose of the wastes at West Miramar Landfill. The staff will continue update the Regional Board in future Executive Officer Reports.

38th and Redwood: The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has conducted a remedial action to remove the top 3-feet of wastes from exposed areas of the residential community. The removal of wastes was performed in areas that were not covered by homes, streets or other engineered structures. The City of San Diego is currently evaluating options to manage additional burn-ash wastes that may be present beneath existing homes/structures located in the area. The remedial action by USEPA was designed to protect human health by significantly reducing the risk of direct exposure by

residents. The remedial excavation has been backfilled with clean soil to restore the area to original grade.

8. *Caulerpa taxifolia* Response Activities (Lesley Dobalian)

State Legislation

Assembly Bill 1334 (Harman), banning the sale, possession and transport of *Caulerpa taxifolia* throughout California was approved by the Governor on September 24, 2001. The Bill will also ban species of *Caulerpa* that look similar to *C. taxifolia* and are believed to have the capability to become invasive.

Eradication Update

C. taxifolia eradication efforts continue in Agua Hedionda Lagoon and Huntington Harbor. Recently, divers performing surveys in Agua Hedionda Lagoon have found two new infestations, far removed from the original infestation area, that may have been too small to detect during preliminary surveys. These patches are in the process of being contained and treated.

Surveillance

Surveys for *C. taxifolia* infestations throughout southern California have been initiated. Recent surveys (September 2001) along the Mission Bay storm drains, and past surveys throughout southern California, have found no new *C. taxifolia* infestations.

Funding

At the September 20, 2001 meeting, SWRCB voted to approve the Executive Officer's request for up to \$600,000 of Clean Water Act Section 319(h) (Nonpoint Source Program) funds to develop *C. taxifolia* eradication methods for infestations in open coastal environments.

Funding for surveillance and eradication efforts in Agua Hedionda Lagoon is running low. Staff is currently working with the City of Carlsbad to seek more funds for this effort (tentative Resolution 2001-309).

Outreach

On August 28th 2001, staff assisted in hosting an evening workshop in Newport Beach to coordinate organizations that may be able to help outreach and surveillance volunteer efforts. There were about 20 people in attendance, representing conservation groups, cities, dive communities, and environmental groups. The community is eager, ready, and waiting to get mobilized.

With the help of funding from California Department of Fish and Game, staff has produced 1500 copies of a Spanish translation of the *C. taxifolia* brochure. Staff is now updating the English version of the brochure, in order to print an additional 100,000 copies for distribution.

Southern California *Caulerpa* Action Team (SCCAT)

Staff continue to participate in and chair the SCCAT meetings, and also serve on the Planning, Technical Advisory, and Outreach Committees. At the last SCCAT meeting (September 13, 2001), agency participants discussed the possibility of restricting recreational use access in the lagoon in order to facilitate survey efforts and minimize the potential for spread of the alga.

PART C
STATEWIDE ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO THE SAN DIEGO REGION

1. Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters – 2002 Update (*James Smith*)
The presentation of the draft Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters – 2002 Update, originally scheduled for October 10, has been postponed and will be presented at the October 24th Board Meeting.